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 Ordinary notices ten cents per line.
 The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for will be charged for the additional space on the same basis as the business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates.

NUMBER 1

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[Journal of Commerce.]
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not the sin, that offered Mr. Johnson, he tells, is the prerogative of Congress entirely wrong. It is a right as Congress of readmittance upon neither had any such of the United States for the war in military states in which an adverse thus far prevented State State government removed and what

had to do was simply to withdraw its military from the country. It was a constitutionalist, a proponent of stability and economic development. It was substantially weaker than the provisional government and his so-called coalition. He took the early steps to lay down a power to which the military, executive, legislative and judicial were no longer a right. The military was to be a force against the majority, against the strenuous efforts of the President, and against the power of the people.

proceeds to tell us, as we have seen before, that those States which have representation in Congress are right, he triumphantly declares in arms against the Union which lies beneath him, and the question itself is unmeaning. The use of arms against the Union is the use of arms against the Union, and the essential principles of the Union can be no act of force or of secession past.

convention which could do it, is simply a man who voted for it. The United States government fine and imprison the majority of Congressmen before election, had closed the presidents' windows. The President is a mere legal quibbler, a man of subtlety of legal logic, indifference to the law that is the source of liberty. Only the "legal technicalities" are true. On the other hand, the important and independent—the right of a man to be debarré by any corporation whose political privileges are nothing to forfeit; the rights of citizens, who at great cost to the Constitution are punished for the crimes which

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...proofs, ready to take the traditional oath, had presented the House for admission. What would their presence have done? Would maintenance have been

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Pratt, of Kent county, to hear the Scriptures and multiply upon his nine children, nine, and, fifty-six, and 156. He is eight about 200 pounds, about as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

ly the pale pink variety. It is said to be far-famed man-mill in the decoration of dress English aristocracy.

Sleep--The Amount Necessary.
Prof. Dickson, in his Essay on Sleep, says the necessary amount must differ in the various tribes, as well as in different individuals, according to numerous and varied contingencies. The average proportion of time thus employed by our race may be stated pretty fairly, I think, at one third. The allotment of Sir. William Jones, slightly altered from an old English poet, does not depart much from this standard:

Seven hours to look, to nothing—nothing certain.
 'Tis to the world aloft, and all to Heaven—
 The engagement of ambition and
 avarice may induce a man to be less
 or less from their due repose, but any possible
 life dedication must be made at a great risk
 to both mind and body. Sir John Sinclair,
 who slept eight hours himself, says that in
 his youth he was afflicted with a disease of longevity,
 he found long life under all circumstances, and
 every course of habit; some old men being
 abstinent, some intemperate, some active,
 and some indolent; but all had slept well
 and long. Yet he gives a letter from a corpulent
 man, according to the class of men, an old man
 of ninety-one years of age, who had slept
 through life but four hours a day. Alfrid
 the Great slept eight hours, Jeremy Taylor
 but three. Dr. Goethe tells us of an individual
 who slept only fifteen minutes in the day, but
 who was cheerful and companionable during the
 greater part of his life.

with four or five hours' sleep; the same is said of Frederick the Great and of John Hunter. I know familiarly a person whose average has been even lower than this; I have heard his wife say that they were married 30 years before she had ever seen him sleep. Send me a story of a sleeping man. I have a story of Mewman, that he had passed three years without sleeping a single hour. Boerhaave says of himself that he was six weeks without sleep, from intense and continued study. Statements like these demand close examination and clear proof.

Long protracted sleep there are numerous and some of them the story of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus and their dog, to be found in the early legends of the Church; in the Koran, chapter of the Cave; all over

the East, as Gibbon tells us; and even in Scandinavia—down to the exquisite Rip Van Winkle of our Washington Irving. In the *Philosophical Transactions* we read of one Samuel Clinton, a laboring man, who frequently slept several weeks at a time, and once more than three months without waking. In the *Berlin Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*, there is a curious history of a lady of Nismes, who fell asleep irresistibly at sunrise, woke for a brief interval at noon, fell asleep again, and continued in that state until seven or eight in the evening, when she awoke and remained awake until the next

Advertising as a Fine Art.

The reading public have recently been made acquainted with Mr. Helmbold—"the Buchu man," as he is called—through his generous donation of forty thousand dollars to the Democratic campaign fund, and still further by his offer to bet a million dollars on the election of Seymour and Blair. An exchange asks and answers the question: "Where did this man's money come from?" and says:

"Five years ago Helmbold was a poor man, but full of business tact and shrewdness, and

preserved and remain pure," he can submit and found a philosophical system in the barrel of a printing press, and he can get it out from the manufactories of the North, and distributed by every portion of the country. This he availed himself of, and by a judicious, but most liberal system of advertising, chiefly in the newspapers, has, in a very brief period, amassed a fortune. The more he spent the greater his gains, until his bills now amount to hundreds of thousands, and his receipts to, perhaps millions. Nor was it a mere experiment with him. He gathered wisdom with experience of others. In casting our eyes over the business world, where he saw a man

For few who had amassed fortunes in a quarter of a way, it was not clear that nearly every instance where a man had anything worth having, and advertised it freely, he had grown to wealth and influence in the world. He had, therefore, only to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, and he did it wisely and well.

Our Cincinnati merchants have yet to learn the value and importance of judicious advertising: they have yet to be taught the truth of what Horace Greely said long ago, that the man who paid more for store room than for advertising, was a poor fellow, and had no business.

This is a reading age and country, and people expect to find everything worth knowing in the columns of a first-class newspaper.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Toa Old to Suit the Taste of a Merchant
Price, 10¢.

[From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Oct. 20.]

Books written and printed long years ago

by the famous writers of the past, and of which there are but few copies extant, are generally highly prized and considered of great value, not only by persons of literary taste and predilections, but by men of sense and intelligence everywhere, and we sometimes hear of ancient and rare volumes being sold for fabulous prices.

It is a fact well known in Savannah, that the late Mr. Smets devoted almost his whole life-time to the collection of valuable works of antiquity, as well as books of more modern origin. Last winter the famous Smets' library was taken to New York and sold for

\$10,000, a sum far less than it would have brought in Savannah. We heard a little incident regarding A. T. Stewart, the so called Merchant Prince, of New York, in connection with this library, which will do to be made public. When it was offered for sale in New York, the parties interested wrote to well-known wealthy men there, calling their attention to this fact, thinking that they would probably be desirous of procuring some of the rarest of works, for their private libraries. Stewart, a Scotchman, a natural son

His is a portrait of Horstene Schneider, the Paris prime donna, drawn by a Frankfurter journalist, who, in an earlier issue, had written a catalogue sent to him. The great reader of the party which claims to have all the brains and intelligence of the country centered in it, returned answer that he had carefully examined the catalogue, and that the books were too old to suit him.

hers." Mlle Schneider, of whom so many Parisian *petites* ecores are enamored, is a fair, waddling woman with a short neck, a round, voluptuous face, a crooked, ugly nose, an exceedingly narrow forehead, and very fine bright eyes. There is absolutely nothing very attractive about her person, except those eyes. Her bust is too expansive, her waist at least three times as large as it ought to be, her hands and feet are plebeian. When you meet her on the street, you would not look at her; and yet, she is the queen of the French opera bouffe, because she can say nasty things in a ten times nastier manner than any other

French actresses, and their magnificent glances and innuendoes, has done more to demoralize the French stage than all the wretched little plays which are performed at almost suburban theaters. Her popularity has brought riches to her. She is wealthier than the most celebrated prima donna of the Italian opera. Her demands of salary are perfectly monstrous. She receives more money for singing for two hours than Henriette Sontag, thirty-five years ago, received for singing six nights in the week; and yet she is not so popular as the Italian prima donna cantatrice; and her whole theatrical capital is a skill in doing things at which every honest woman would blush."

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hillboro.—This little place is situated at the terminus of the turnpike leading toward the mountains of Eastern Kentucky from Maysville. A pike is progressing towards Wyoming, at the mouth of Slate is Bath county, which will doubtless be completed to Owingville as soon as Bath county re-awakens to her interest and adopts a judicious turnpike system. Angler turnpike is being built from Hillboro to Phelps Mill, situated on Fox Creek, three and a half miles from Hillboro, on the road from that place to Morehead, the county seat of Rowan. This pike will barely pass the region in which vast forests of pine and other trees valuable for lumber purposes are now comparatively worthless on account of the distance from market and the bad roads. We hope that there will be enterprise enough to push this road on through to Morehead, and thus not only attract the trade towards Hillboro and Maysville, but greatly increase it by assisting in the development of the resources of the country. The small mountain wagons, suited to the bad dirt roads of Bath, Rowan, Morgan, and Breathitt counties come to Hillboro, there unload their supplies of country produce, which are shipped to Maysville and from there to Cincinnati. Returning they carry back dry goods, groceries, hardware, and the various necessities consumed by the people of those counties. Goods can be brought to Maysville from Cincinnati cheaper than they can be carried from that city to the depot of the Covington and Lexington railroad. They can be shipped in wagons to Hillboro for very little if any more than it costs to ship them to Paris over the Central road. From Paris to Mt. Sterling is twenty-two miles, while from Maysville to Hillboro is but twenty-seven miles. The price of transportation from Cincinnati to Hillboro via Maysville is much less than from Cincinnati to Mt. Sterling via Paris. Hence men will haul their fine canal coal from Breathitt and Morgan counties to Hillboro and sell it at thirty-seven cents, and load their wagons for the return trip with many articles which they can buy cheaper in Hillboro than in Mt. Sterling, rather than haul it to Mt. Sterling and sell it for fifty cents and pay the higher price demanded for what they need in exchange. Thus Hillboro is rapidly becoming the point to and from which a very large part of the hauling from Bath, Morgan, Rowan, Wolfe, and Breathitt is done. All the trade brought to Hillboro ultimately in Maysville. Of course, this will not be the case when a railroad shall be built from Lexington to the mouth of the Big Sandy, passing through Mt. Sterling, Owingville, Rowan Cross Roads, and Morehead. Much of the shipping done to and from Hillboro will then be diverted from that place for the same reason that it is now transacted there—transportation to and from other places will be cheaper and quicker. Hillboro and the part of Fleming county adjacent is thus directly interested in the completion of a railroad from Maysville to Paris and the branch that would then be extended through Flemingsburg and Hillboro on to the mineral regions of Bath and Morgan.

Eastern Kentucky.—One who rides through Eastern Kentucky will be unavoidably struck with its inexhaustible wealth now lying comparatively idle and valueless. Last week we had a ride through Bath, Fleming, Rowan and Lewis counties, and remarked the vast forests of timber in which no woodman's axe has ever yet been heard to ring. A few miles east of Hillboro the rider will ascend a large hill called Tar Flat, several thousand acres of which have been purchased by a company from the Northern States, who are rapidly felling the pine forests and converting them into marketable lumber. When ready this lumber is floated in rafts down Licking to Covington and Cincinnati. Another company, under the title of Butterfield, Stacey & Company, about a year since purchased a large tract in the eastern part of Bath, from Wm. L. Sudduth, and are rapidly bringing the timber into use and service. But still there are thousands of acres, which the population have turned to no account whatever, which are covered with the finest timber in the world, while in the ground there lies hidden the greatest quantities of the richest iron and best coal in the West. With coal, timber and iron all convenient and near each other, with the innumerable streams coursing in every direction, no better country for manufacturing can be found in this land of ours. The Licking bottom lands are very fertile, and if properly cultivated and improved, would yield abundance of food to support a population ten times as large as that now residing in their neighborhood. Even as it is, few lands in Kentucky will produce so much corn with so little labor. Facilities of transportation is all that is needed to make that section of country the richest in the State and to increase its taxable value more than ten fold. We earnestly hope the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad will be commenced and pushed to completion at an early day. In the counties of Fayette, Clarke, Montgomery and a part of Bath, it will traverse a portion of the Blue Grass region: celebrated all the world over for its fine stock and unrivaled heavy and productiveness. A little farther east, it crosses Licking near Rowan Cross Roads, to which point iron, coal, lumber and corn can be floated from Bath, Morgan, and Magoffin on every freight. Hogs from the small hills and corn fields of Licking would also be driven to the crossing from every direction. In Bath the Western part of the iron beds and coal fields are reached, and thence all along the line the mineral wealth of the country renders it one that will amply repay the cost of development. Fruit rarely fails. The country is remarkably healthy. The people are the most kind and hospitable of any with whom we have ever met. We wish them great good fortune, and to that end the realization of their hopes for the early completion of their railroad.

Our Turnpike Connections.—It will not be very many months before there will be an excellent turnpike road from Maysville all the way to Vaneburg in Lewis county. When in the latter place several weeks ago we observed that much of the grading at that end of the road had already been done, and that of the fine fall weather the contractors have been pushing the work as speedily as possible up Salt Lick towards Toleboro. We passed through the latter place on Monday last, and found that the pike had been graded all through the little town, and much of the work done on either side of it. Soon the work will be completed from Toleboro to the terminus of the Lewis road at the Mason line on Phillips Creek where it joins with the Lewis and Mason Turnpike, running from Maysville to Equalization. Turning down Phillips Creek we rode to the hospitable house of Mr. Thomas Glasscock, where we spent the night. The grade down this little branch is very gradual, and can be constructed at a very small cost. The lip of the road turns from

Phillips Creek at Esq. Bradley's and crosses to the head of Ball Creek, following Ball Creek to its mouth, then down the Ohio river back to Kennedy's Creek, when it unites with the Maysville and Mt. Carmel Turnpike. The grade all the way is very easy, and there is actually not a single very long or steep hill to be ascended. The road gradually winds up Ball Creek until it climbs up to the top of the table land at an easy grade, and it runs along a beautifully undulating country to the Lewis county line. At Equalization it strikes a country full of fine timber, and gives it an outlet to Maysville. A great deal of the work has been done, and the next ride we take across that country will be over one of the most level turnpike roads in Kentucky. We learn that the turnpike from Orangeburg to Toleboro, which joins the Vaneburg road at Phillips Creek, is also getting along well with every prospect of an early completion. W. D. Corryell and Dr. Cooper are manifesting much interest in its success, and as the road is a very necessary one, that will be a benefit to the neighborhood and be of an advantage to Maysville, we trust their hopes may be realized.

The Benefits of a Railroad Illustrated.—The Hopkinsville (Ky.) Conservative says of the benefits conferred by the railroad from Louisville to that point: "We presume there is scarcely a doubt of the fact that Hopkinsville is now increasing in population and business more rapidly than any city of its size in Kentucky. New buildings are going up in every direction—both business houses and residences. Our course is onward, and in a very short time Hopkinsville is destined to be the great commercial emporium of Southern Kentucky. We have just returned from a visit to the cities of Henderson and Owensboro, on the Ohio river, and can say, without exaggeration, that there is more stir and go-ahead-activeness, more people on the streets to be seen in Hopkinsville in one day than in either of the above mentioned cities in three, except on public days. This is no idle boast. And what has awakened the hitherto dormant energies of our people? The railroad. Five months of railroad connection has done more for Hopkinsville than had been done during the previous twenty years."

Temperance in Kentucky.—An interesting annual session of the grand division of the sons of temperance in Kentucky was held in Falmouth, Kentucky, October 21st and 22nd. Respectable meetings of the citizens were addressed by various speakers. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: G. W. P. Rev. H. J. Perry, Maysville. G. W. A. Rev. J. S. Cox, Foster's Landing. G. S. Rev. S. W. Zimmerman, Augusta. G. T. Rev. N. Myers, Augusta. G. C. Rev. Wm. Platts, Mineola. G. C. A. O. Gregory, Mt. Sterling. G. S. T. R. Walters, Newport. P. G. W. P. Rev. F. S. Johns, Oddville. A Kentucky State Temperance Alliance was organized, and the following officers elected: President—D. J. J. Bradford, Augusta. Vice Presidents—Rev. H. J. Perry, Maysville, Col. A. D. Smalley, Newport. General Secretary—Rev. J. W. Muse, Mt. Olive. Financial Agent and Treasurer—Rev. Wm. Phipps, Mineola.

Sweet Nocturne to Bile.—A newly married couple from one of the rural districts arrived in Maysville on Wednesday evening en route for Cincinnati on their bridal tour, and stopped at one of our city hotels waiting for the boat. The impatient bridegroom, unconscious that his very motion was witnessed by an amused crowd on the other side of the street, commenced embracing his bride in the hall in the second story of the hotel, which took of affection she received with the utmost satisfaction. He would first take hold of her hand, look longingly into her eyes, then draw her to him and hug and kiss her most frantically, all of which not appeasing his ardor he would stoop and actually bite her on the shoulder. The rascals on the other side of the street stopped every one who passed until more than a hundred had witnessed these demonstrations. What seemed very sweet and poetical to the parties immediately engaged appeared very ludicrous to the spectators.

Escalopia.—We passed by this formerly celebrated summer resort in a ride through Lewis county the other day. It has gone sadly to ruins. Many of the buildings have been burned or torn down, and those that are yet standing are dilapidated past restoration. The property is in litigation, and nothing will be done to attract visitors again to the springs until the title shall be settled. A turnpike is contemplated from Vaneburg to the neighborhood of the springs, and one ought to be built from Escalopia to Toleboro and connecting there with roads in progress leading to Maysville. Settle the title to the property and place Escalopia in communication with the rest of the world by good roads and the springs would once more be resorted to by many visitors.

The Alabama Claims are now up again for adjustment, and the British government has expressed itself desirous of an arbitration. Among the claims persistently pressed, are those of the over-land and active J. C. Ayer & Co., for the value of shipments of Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, Ague Cures, and Pills, in transit for Oregon, Vancouver's Island and Russian America, destroyed on the Anna Schmidt off the coast of South America. So universal is the use of their remedies, that they are frequently caught between the upper and neither millstones of contending nations. But they are known to stand up for their rights and to get them.—*Republican Washington, D. C.*

Deer Hunting.—Last week we met at Trip-let Bridge, in Rowan county, two parties of hunters, one from Bath and the other from Fleming county. Mr. Jackson, from Fleming, and Frank Mathews from Bath, each killed a deer, and some of the Bath party caught a live red fox, which they intended to turn loose in the fields of Bath and run down with hounds. They were jubilant over the prospect of fine sport. We were indebted to these gentlemen for a hearty welcome and an excellent supper at their camp. May they have many returns of their excursion, and always good luck.

Distilling.—John M. Duke & Co. have again commenced the manufacture of their fine Bourbon Whisky. Their distillery will continue in full operation during the winter. Many have regretted that the distillers in the old fashioned copper boilers has been prevented by the new tax law from manufacturing, but the whisky made by John M. Duke & Co., is a better article than that which is so much regretted.

Your Lotion has cured me of tetter (or salt rheum) on my hands of thirty years standing," writes Joseph Kistler, of Danville, Ind., who has been using Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MASON COUNTY.

Precincts.	President & Congress			
	Grant	McClintock	McClintock	McClintock
Maysville, No. 1	174	348	163	345
Maysville, No. 2	15	151	15	151
Dover	11	107	10	108
Mineola	30	141	10	139
Germanstown	30	141	10	139
Sardis	24	261	23	210
Mayslick	22	178	18	178
Lewisburg	109	118	94	121
Orangeburg	38	129	38	125
Waverly	36	61	84	62
Murphyville	36	61	84	62
Totals	631	1,462	582	1,552
Majorities		1,251		1,268

LEWIS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Precincts.	President & Congress			
	Grant	McClintock	McClintock	McClintock
Mower	127	57	127	57
Concord	137	112	137	112
Vaneburg	149	207	149	207
Kincaid	109	118	94	121
Laurel Fork	63	39	61	39
Escalopia	128	95	114	95
Toleboro	114	88	114	88
Porter	36	37	36	37
Elk Fork	69	45	67	45
Totals	932	799	936	804
Majorities	194	152		138

Official Vote of Fleming County—The following is the official vote of Fleming county:

Precincts.	President & Congress			
	Grant	McClintock	McClintock	McClintock
Flemingsburg	132	227	132	227
Centerville	67	108	67	108
Hillboro	174	174	174	174
Mt. Carmel	106	106	106	106
Sherburne	72	72	72	72
Poplar Plains	143	143	143	143
Elizaville	29	29	29	29
Muse's Mill	41	41	41	41
Tilton	41	41	41	41
Total vote	854	854	854	854
Seymour's majority		314		314

VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

Precincts.	President & Congress			
	Grant	McClintock	McClintock	McClintock
Flemingsburg	184	221	184	221
Centerville	67	108	67	108
Hillboro	174	174	174	174
Mt. Carmel	106	106	106	106
Sherburne	72	72	72	72
Poplar Plains	143	143	143	143
Elizaville	29	29	29	29
Muse's Mill	41	41	41	41
Tilton	41	41	41	41
Total vote	857	1167	857	1167
Rice's majority		310		310

An Important Decision.—We find the following important decision of the Court of Appeals reported in the Frankfort Yeoman:

Capital Sent by Residents of this State to Residents of Other States is Taxable Here.

Thomas

County Court.

Mason County Court.

The appellant, for his ward, Mary F. Thomas, moved the County Court of Mason to reduce to \$10,000 an assessment to the amount of \$22,000, which had been made against her under the equalization law.

The appellant and his ward's father being partners before his death advanced to a Cincinnati firm money to be employed by them, on which they agreed to pay the taxes in Ohio, and interest, the father's share being \$12,000. After the father's death, the guardian listed his sum, together with \$10,000 in his hands, for taxation in Mason county.

The Cincinnati firm having paid taxes to the State of Ohio on the fund of \$12,000, he made the motion in this case to test its liability to taxation also in Kentucky.

The county court overruled his motion.

Held.—That the judgment was right.

Though this fund may never actually come to hands of the guardian, yet it may be taxable in Kentucky as his ward's property.

If that fund had been taxed as her property in Ohio it ought not to be taxed again in Kentucky; but unless it had, as hers, been in an agent's hands in Ohio, the law of that State did not authorize the taxation of it as her property, but required the Cincinnati firm to pay tax on it as their own property used for their own benefit. It not being held by them as her trustees for her use, but rather for their benefit as borrowed capital, it was by a statute of Ohio subject to taxation as their property, and by a statute of Kentucky her interest in it, being her property here, was also liable to assessment as a part of the revenue of Kentucky. Borrowed capital in Ohio is taxable as the borrower's property there, and the debt due to the lender in Kentucky is taxable here as her property.

Personal.—We were pleased to meet in the city on yesterday, Captain M. Bateman formerly of Mineola, in this county, but now of Columbia, Missouri. Captain Bateman commanded the first company of cavalry raised for the Federal army in this county. He was thoroughly a Union man though not able to swallow every nauseating pill proposed to him by Radicals. Captain Bateman was permitted to register by the Board of registration in Columbia, but his name, in company with those of over four hundred Union soldiers was stricken from the books before the election without any notice to him whatever. He was this disfranchised. On asking an explanation of the reason for striking his name from the registry, one of the Registrars wanted to question him for his hardihood in presuming to shoot his very important personage. This was Missouri carried for Grant and Colfax. No one ought to doubt that similar proceedings would have been resorted to in Kentucky had the Radicals ever gained control of the State.

No. 110, LISBURN ST., NEW YORK.

Dear Sir.—It is with much pleasure that I say to you that I consider the Plantation Bitters of untold value. In the fall of 1867 I was taken with chills and fever, with the most severe pains in my chest and head. It was with great difficulty that I could breathe. My lungs were greatly distressed, and there was severe pain in my right side, by spells. I could hardly get up from my bed. I called a doctor, who attended me all winter without the least benefit. About the first of August I commenced using your Plantation Bitters—a wine glass full three times a day—and have used it most of the time since, and I am now well and strong, able to do all my own work and the care of a large family.

Yours, &c.,

SERAN WILSON.

MADONIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

Retired.—The many friends of Colonel John Hargis, of Morehead, will regret to learn that he has resolved to retire to the shade of private life, and has rented his hotel to his son-in-law, Mr. Johnson. The worn traveler will still receive a hospitable reception at "Our House," though they will miss the countenance of its genial landlord.

The Mule Trade.—The Paris Kentuckian says:

Mr. E. B. Bishop, who buys for the West Indies, has lately shipped about 600 head of mules.

John La's has sold to Thomas McClintock the lot of medium two-year olds recently advertised, at \$100 per head.

Pleasant Lilly has returned from Montgomery, Albany, and reports the market better than this time last year. He has shipped to his partner, Wm. Hart, only cheap mules and horses, to be sold to the negroes.

William Bowden and Charles Clark shipped over one hundred mules to Georgia last week.

Kennedy & Bedford sold ten choice broke mules to William Osborn at \$175 per head.

Private reports from the East report market over stocked and dull.

A Millersburg correspondent writes us a note which we append below:

"MILLERSBURG, Oct. 30, 1898.

I send an item in the mule trade around Millersburg:

William Bowden has this week bought 100 mules, costing as follows: 20 of Marston, \$140 each; 20 of James Miller at \$150; 10 of J. Miller at \$132 50; 30 of Will. Osborn, \$142 50; and 20 of Henry Potts, of Nicholas county, for \$122 50.

Billy sends part to Pennsylvania and part them South. He starts 118 head to day. We wish him luck. The McClintock sends 20 South this week. Charles Clark starts 20 head South to day.

Gen. Thos. Johnson writes us from Lexington:

"I am here on my way South with a carload of mules and horses. I would not have gone South this fall had I not sold largely last winter on time. The people of Georgia are so much discouraged at the thought of Grant's election of the humiliation that they are to be subject to—that little can be expected of them. I am one of those who have but little hope for the future. I believed when Lee surrendered that the last hope of civil liberty was gone."

"Don't fail to send me the True Kentuckian, as I will not be posted in stock market without it; besides, it is very interesting to a Kentuckian from home. Direct to Millersburg, Va. G."

The Carlisle Mercury says: "Messrs. McClintock & Bowden shipped last week to Pennsylvania 70 head of mules, which cost them \$150 per head. Mr. Dorson, of Bath, on the 29th inst., at the same market 40 head of mules. E. D. Baxter, of the same county, shipped, on the 22nd instant 50 head to New Orleans."

Some six weeks ago W. T. Ziler, sold 27 head of mules to a firm in Bourbon county, for \$125 per head. They were No. 1 stock.

F. G. Yeach sold 20 No. 1 yearling mules for \$90 per head, to Joe Ewalt, of Bourbon. He purchased 23 head mules same age and strip, Wm. Roberts, for which he paid \$90, and disposed of them at a good profit.—*Cynthiana News.*

Small Pox at Mayslick.—We learn that Mayslick has been visited by this terrible scourge. Two negroes have it, one out at George W. Wells', and the other at Mr. Latham's. Several negroes at Mr. Wells' have Varioloid. We gain this information from a resident of Mayslick.

Bracken.—The vote in Bracken was for Seymour 1210; for Grant and Colfax 506; Democratic majority 704; Democratic loss since August 6. The entire Radical vote in the county was polled, while many Democrats remained at home.

The Vote in Nicholas.—The Carlisle Mercury says that the Democratic majority in Nicholas county is 679. Our contemporary does not publish the aggregate vote of the county.

The River.—The rains week before last had the effect to raise the river at this point, and it is now in very fair navigable condition. Coal boats from Pittsburgh were passing down all last week.

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

Our business and mercantile men talk about the scarcity of money, but our farmers do not seemingly realize the correctness of the common talk. At Oliver Sanders' deceased sale, near Sharpburg, on the 27th ult., stock sold for unprecedented prices—Col. Caywood officiating as auctioneer. Yearling mules sold for \$132 per head, and sucking cows for \$70 50; yearling steers brought \$52 25; 13 two year old steers \$82 50 per head; milk cows in proportion; yearling hogs from \$40 to \$45 per head; fat hogs (supposed by good judges to weigh 280 lbs.), sold at \$18 07; corn sold in the field at \$1 85 per bushel—averaging about two and a half bushels; oats sold remarkably high—at least 60 cent per dozen.

These high prices can only be accounted for on the principle that the effects and stock were sold on a credit of six months. We would advise our farmers who have stock and crops for sale, to sell on a long credit with approval security, and they will make big money by so doing, and by securing the services of our countryman, Hack Caywood, as Auctioneer.—*Mt. Sterling Sentinel.*

THE CATTLE TRADE.—Jas. Hodges sold a lot of fat cattle that averaged 2235 pounds at 8 cents, Bedford and Keansdy, the purchasers.

The shipments of the cattle east this week are not so large as heretofore, only about 45 car loads leaving this depot, from whence most of the fine cattle of the Blue Grass region are sent. The light shipments are caused by the reports of overstocked markets and low prices at the East.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

STOCK AND CROP SALES.—John N. Caldwell, auctioneer, reports to us the following sales made by himself:

James Clark sold on Wednesday last, at the George Thomas farm, six head of cows at \$45 to \$55 per head; calves 4 head at \$25 to 30; mules, broke, per pair, \$445; one do. \$350; 11 suckling mules \$61 10; two yearlings, \$50; horses from \$75 to \$150; fat hogs \$20 per head; thought to be over \$7 per hundred; one Irish grazer \$30; lot of Berkshire hogs \$7 to \$15 per head; cattle, 2 year olds, \$90 10; one yearling steer \$60; 8 or 10 Cotswold sheep at \$10 per head; 8 lambs at \$3 per head; farming implements sold unusually well.

J. S. Lindsay's sale, mares and horses sold from \$25 to \$181 per head; 12 head of 3 year old fat cattle at \$65 50 per head; feeding cattle 2 year olds, at \$6 25; Berkshire pigs and hogs from \$7 to \$30 per head; one boar \$35; 240 shock of corn taken down at \$2 70 per barrel; 40 sheep at \$3 10 per head; small lot of lambs at \$3 per dozen, not sold.

L. G. RIDGELEY, a prominent merchant tailor in Baltimore, ascended to the rear roof of the Squeebanna Hotel, in that city, and committed suicide by hurling himself to the ground, fifty feet below. He was forty-five years old, and unmarried. No definite cause for the act is known.

The General Result—Grant and Colfax Elected.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Elsewhere we give the telegraphic returns of the election. While they will fall with a deening blow upon the hopes and wishes of millions, it cannot be said that many will be surprised with the result. After the disastrous State elections in October, it was rather a vague hope that sustained us of a triumph in November than anything else. We counted, however, the lovers of the Republic, gratulate, however, the lovers of the Republic, that they were permitted to exercise the elective franchise in the contest which terminated yesterday. We look back over the past seven years, and remember the strides that despotism made over a shattered Constitution, and over the rights of the States, and over the liberties of the people, when we remember that thousands of our citizens were incarcerated in dungeons for an expression of opinion; when the press was muzzle or seized by the authority of military despots; when mobs were used to overawe and intimidate every expression of veneration or love for the Constitution of our fathers, it was fortunate we were permitted to vote. Looking back, we say, over the past, we cannot but thank a kind Providence that we have preserved even a shadow of the old Government. The Democracy have contended against the most powerful and unscrupulous combination of avarice, cunning, and wickedness that ever rallied under a banner of any party in the world. We have been overthrown by our adversaries.

They have triumphed under the color of law and form; but have violated both the spirit and letter of the Constitution in the North and in the South. We have been beaten, as we have been beaten before, but we have not been conquered. We have polled a popular vote such as was never given by any minority in the country. In the popular discussions preceding the election we have had the argument almost entirely upon our side; but it was of little avail to appeal to reason when our enemy was so strongly entrenched in the fortresses of prejudice, and refused to listen to it. We tried to make the canvass turn upon questions of the present and the future, but the opposition succeeded in swallowing up everything in the recollections of the past as they chose to represent them.

They had every advantage. They were in and were out of power. They had any quantity of patronage at their disposal; we had nothing. They called to their aid the immense power of capital, embraced in the National Banks and the United States bonds. They had almost an unlimited amount of money to draw upon to defray the expenditures of the campaign; we had little or nothing. They had on their side the prestige of invincibility, and entered the contest with a confidence of success that was in itself half the victory.

But there were not all their advantages. We could have surmounted them had the enemy met us under the banner of a leader upon whom we could have placed the responsibility of connection with the odious Congressional legislation of the past few years. But the Radicals, fearful of this, selected a candidate entirely removed and aloof in his position and antecedents from all their measures, but who, at the same time, had a great historical reputation to aid their sinking cause. More than anything else, the personal popularity of Gen. Grant has given the Radicals this victory. In this instance it is the man who has carried the party, and not the party who has carried the man.

Thousands and tens of thousands of electors have given their suffrage to Gen. Grant upon the idea that he would prove a conservative President, and that in the end the Radicals would be completely defeated and demoralized under his administration. There is nothing, it must be confessed, in his annals that seems to sustain it.

There has been little or no personal feeling manifested against General Grant by the Democracy in this canvass. The opposition to him has been mainly upon the ground that he was likely to be controlled by wrong influences and injudicious counsellors. Satisfy the Democracy that this is a mistake, and that Gen. Grant will act in the spirit of his antecedents, and their opposition to him will be withdrawn, and they will give a cordial support to all the measures of his administration. We shall not prejudice the President elect. We hope he will realize the wishes of his conservative supporters, and be the President of the country, and not of a party. Such is said by those who know him best, to be the highest object of his ambition.

If the acts in this enlarged spirit of patriotism so incumbent upon a Chief Magistrate of the Republic, he will find in the Democracy not only no antagonism, but the warmest and warmest adherence. But, whatever may be his action, the Democratic party is confident that the future is all its own. Its star has suffered only a temporary obscuration, but not a total eclipse. It numbers to-day a majority at least of all the white citizens of the United States. It has in its favor an adherence to principles, which, as they are conducive to the prosperity of the people, must be long triumphant. Prejudices must subside under the lapse of time and progress of events. A successful and popular soldier cannot again be found who will pilot them over the waves that threaten their destruction.

The early return of the Democracy to power we regard as one of the most certain of events. Our success has been postponed, but not finally defeated. To-day, in the hour of apparent defeat, when the timid may perhaps fall off from us, when the mercenary and time-serving may swell the ranks of the enemy, we look with undiminished confidence to that great triumph of the Democracy which will reward them for their patience and perseverance under the severe trials of adversity.

